UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/848,987	05/03/2001	Mary A. Holstege	21113-05572	8754

7590 09/16/2004	**EXAMINER**
Rand Gard, Esquire	NAWAZ, ASAD M
Carr & Fefrell, LLP	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

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DATE MAILED: 09/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _03 May 2001_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-30 are pending.

Specification

2.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 3, 315. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

3.   Claims 1-2, 11-12, 14-16, 25-26, and 28-30 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shen (US Patent No 5,946,697).

As to claim 1, Shen teaches a method for monitoring multiple online

resources in different formats, the method comprising the steps: identifying an

online resource to monitor, the online resource being stored in a first format;

converting the online resource to a strict formatted file; identifying relevant data in

the strict formatted file using an analytic parser, and determining whether the

identified relevant data has been altered. (Abstract; Fig 3; col 2, lines 65-67 and

col 3, lines 1-20; col 8, lines 49-66).

Claims 15 and 30 are rejected for essentially being the system for the

method taught in claim 1.

Claim 29 is rejected for essentially being a method as taught in claim 1

except that data has been remotely updated, a limitation that is taught by Shen.

(Col 2, lines 50-52)

As to claims 2 and 16, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 and the

system of claim 15 wherein the online resource is a HyperText Markup Language

application. (Abstract; col 1, lines 28-49)

As to claims 11 and 25, Shen teaches a method of claim 1 and the system

of claim 15 wherein an altered file is determined by comparing the identified

relevant data to a most recent archived copy of the identified relevant data. (col 8, lines 32-53)

As to claims 12 and 25, Shen teaches a method of claim 11 and a system of claim 15 further comprising the step of storing the identified relevant data within a database. (Fig 2; col 9, lines 10-37)

As to claims 14 and 28, Shen teaches a method of claim 1 and the system of claim 15 further comprising the step of automatically updating a database. (col 9, lines 10- 15)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 3-8 and 11-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shen (US Patent No 5,946,697) and further in view of Helgeson et al (US Patent No 6643652).

As to claim 3, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly indicate that the online resource is a non-HyperText Markup Language application.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. More specifically, Helgeson teaches transformations from XML to html, pdf, xml, wml, xhtml, etc through the use of XSL/XSLT (col 49, lines 55-64; col 50, lines 43-67).

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50)

Claim 17 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 3 above.

As to claim 4, Shen teaches the method of claim 3 but does not explicitly indicate further comprising the step of converting the online resource to a HyperText Markup Language application.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. More specifically, Helgeson teaches transformations from XML to html, pdf, xml, wml, xhtml, etc through the use of XSL/XSLT (col 49, lines 55-64; col 50, lines 43-67).

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system

more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50)

Claim 18 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 4 above.

As to claim 5, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly indicate an Extensible Style Sheet Transform is used to convert the online resource to the strict formatted file.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. More specifically, Helgeson teaches transformations from XML to html, pdf, xml, wml, xhtml, etc through the use of XSL/XSLT (col 49, lines 55-64; col 50, lines 43-67).

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50)

Claim 19 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 5 above.

As to claim 6, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly indicate the strict formatted file is an Extensible Markup Language application.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. More specifically, Helgeson teaches transformations from XML to html, pdf, xml, wml, xhtml, etc through the use of XSL/XSLT (col 49, lines 55-64; col 50, lines 43-67).

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50) Furthermore, languages like xml and html are more formally referred to a standard generalized markup languagles and conform to a particular document type definition where most elements have start tags followed by some content and an end tag. (Shen col 1, lines 27-49)

Claim 20 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 6 above.

As to claim 7, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly indicate the strict formatted file is an Extensible HypterText Markup Language application.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. More specifically, Helgeson teaches transformations from XML to html, pdf, xml, wml, xhtml, etc through the use of XSL/XSLT (col 49, lines 55-64; col 50, lines 43-67).

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50) Furthermore, languages like xhtml and html are more formally referred to a standard generalized markup languagles and conform to a particular document type definition where most elements have start tags followed by some content and an end tag. (Shen col 1, lines 27-49)

Claim 21 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 7 above.

As to claim 8, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly indicate the strict formatted file is a document object model of the online resource.

Helgeson teaches a method to manage data exchange among systems in a network by translating data from a system specific local format to a generic interchange format and vice versa. Helgeson also teaches a translation to a

document object model representation of the document in question(col 57, lines 25-30)

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Helgeson into those of Shen to make the system more flexible. Flexibility of a system can be achieved through the integration of disparate business applications enabling modular interconnection of systems containing data import, export and event monitoring and reporting facilities which are protocol independent. (Helgeson Col 2, lines 35-50)

Claim 22 is rejected on similar grounds as claim 8 above.

5. Claims 9-10, 13, 23-24, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shen (US Patent No 5,946,697) further in view of Ball et al (US Patent No 6,366,933).

As to claims 9 and 23, Shen teaches the method and system of claims 1 and 15 but does not explicitly indicate the analytic parser being a script.

Ball teaches a system for accessing documents contained in a remote repository, hich change in content form version-to-version. The system allows a periodic comparison between the archived and current version of the document. The comparator is implemented in many ways one of which is a perl script. (Abstract, col 10, lines 1-37 and 65-67)

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Ball into those of Shen to make the system efficient.

The use of scripts helps to accomplish complicated tasks without much overhead.

As to claims 10 and 24, Shen teaches the method of claim 9 and the system of claim 23 teaches the script identifying relevant data via markers within the strict formatted file. (col 1, lines 27-49)

As to claims 13 and 27, Shen teaches the method of claim 1 and the system of claim 15 but does not explicitly indicate automatically notifying a user when the identified relevant data has changed.

Ball teaches several methods by which the user is notified when information on monitored pages are changed, added, or deleted(Abstract, Col 11, lines 3-5)

It would have been obvious for one with ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Ball into those of Shen to make the system efficient. Often times a user misses changes made to infrequently visited pages and thus would not know if important information was changed. (Ball col 11, lines11-13)

Conclusion

6.	Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Asad M Nawaz whose telephone number is (703) 305-0094. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (703) 308-6662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AMN

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